NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"WITH SWEETEST FLOWERS ENRICH'D, FROM VARIOUS GARDENS CULL'D WITH CARE."

NO. 45 —VOL. XX. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1808. NO. 1035.

THE HISTORY OF GOSTANZA AND MARTUCCIO,

CONTINUED.

...nus were several other women in the ...e besides Gostanza, but no man; the trade ...e widow, and of the women her slaves, ...that of working in silk and palm-leaves — ...anza had not been in the house but a few ...s before she could work with equal speed ...skill to that of her companions; she now, ...efore, became a no less useful than pleas... partner of their labours; nor did she long ...ain ignorant of the language of the coun...; in a word, Gostanza was no less loved ...admired by the widow and her house...; the former commanded her to address ...by no other name than that of *mother*, and ...y offered up her thanks in the mosque, that ...had pleased Heaven to deprive her of her ...children, it had thus repaired her loss, by ...gift of Gostanza. Such was the effect of ...virtue, her manners, and beauty.

...t is now time to return to Martuccio. The ...der may remember that at the period of ...narrative in which we left him, he had ...n presented by Hamet to Soliman, the Dey ...Tunis, and accepted by the latter as the mi...ter attendant upon his person. He had ...ntinued in this condition of servitude at the ...e in which Gostanza was admitted into the ...se of the good widow. At this period, ...wever, a new accident relieved him from a ...ation so unworthy of his merit, and hasten... the final purpose of fortune.

The present Dey of Tunis, as we have al...dy mentioned, was Soliman, the favourite ...nister of the late prince, and by the advan...e of that circumstance alone, elected to his ...sent eminence. The moors were at that ...e in possession of the greater part of Spain, ...d more particularly of the city and kingdom ...Grenada. The king of this state produced ...laim to the throne of Soliman, and summon...him to surrender the usurped dignity to his ...erior right. Soliman, whom favour had ...anced, and whom merit had confirmed in ...empire, returned an answer of scorn and ...iance.

"As to your right to my throne," said the ...ud Infidel, "you have mistaken your de... for your right; but if the appetite for do...ion can constitute such a right, I likewise ...e the same right to the state of Grenada.— ...render, therefore, your usurped dignity, ...mit me to my throne of Grenada, or your ...d shall answer for your refusal."

With this mixture of irony and pride, did ...Dey reply to the demand of the ambassa...s of Grenada. War, therefore, was imme...tely declared between the two princes, and ...uhabdel, the king of Grenada, was hourly ...pected to lead his army in person to the in...ion of the state of Tunis. Martuccio, being ...the very centre of the scene, could not a...d learning the cause of the general hurry, ...d preparation; and being one day in dis...rse with one of the officers of state, said to him in confidence,—"If the Dey should de...mand my counsel I would give him such ad...vice as should secure him a certain victory." Soliman happened to overhear these words, but passed forward without any present no...tice.

A royal council being called in the evening, to consider of the means of carrying on the im...pending war, guess the astonishment of Mar...tuccio, when a slave summoned him to attend the assembly. His surprise was not without reason, as it was the custom of Tunis that only the ministers of the court, and a few of the most distinguished of the first order of the no...bility, should be permitted to attend the coun...cil.

Martuccio, in some confusion, obeyed; upon entering the chamber of the divan, the Dey addressed him.—"Christian, you have long served me with equal address and fidelity; you merit, therefore, the reward which our laws will permit. Your liberal appearance is a sufficient testimony of your superior condition in your own country; you will therefore not disgrace the same rank in any other. From this day, therefore, you are raised to the order of nobility in the state of Tunis. It is true, that the strictness of our laws requires the pro...fession of the Mahometan faith, but it is a part of my prerogative, as Dey, to suspend the ac...ceptance of our religion. I will allow you ten years to study our writings, and converse with our Doctors, and I have no doubt but at the end of this period, you will acknowledge Ma...homet to be the last and greatest of the pro...phets. Your present duty is to assume the seat and functions of your new rank. I over...heard you say, that if I demanded your advice with regard to the means of carrying on the war, you would give me such counsel as should secure my victory. Speak, therefore, Mar...tuccio, I demand your counsel."

"My lord," replied Martuccio, "I must preface my counsel by saying, that this is not the first time I have visited the state of Tunis, my experience, therefore, has given me some knowledge of your customs, both of peace and war. Your wars, I have perceived, are chiefly carried on with bows and arrows; if any me...thod, therefore, can be discovered, by which your army may abound in arrows, whilst that of your enemy becomes deficient, your victo...ry, I believe, must be secure."

The Dey, and the nobles of the council, who listened with the most earnest attention, here nodded their assent; Martuccio thus continues:—

"This may be effected with equal ease and dispatch. Attend whilst I relate in what man...ner. In the first place, issue a general com...mand to your armourers, that the strings of your bows may be made smaller than usual— and then to make the arrows to fit those more slender strings, so that they may be useless to the other strings, which will not suit their notches; and this must be executed with all the secresy which an affair of such importance requires, that it may not arrive to the know...ledge of your enemy, and thus counteract our whole purpose. This happy event cannot fail; when the archers of your enemy have shot off their arrows, and yours have discharg...ed theirs, each side must supply itself for a new discharge, by picking up the arrows which have been shot; the enemy, therefore, must collect those of your archers, and you those of the enemy. Now your arrows must be whol...ly useless to the enemy, for the smaller notches will not fit their greater strings; the contrary, however, will happen to your army, for the small strings of your bows will fit an arrow of any notch whatever. Thus will it happen, that you will be well supplied with arrows from the quivers of your enemies, whilst yours being so wholly useless to them, they must be deficient of their expected resource."

It is impossible to describe the applause and satisfaction of the council upon this advice of Martuccio; but a few minutes before they re...garded him with equal envy and abhorrance; his new dignity had excited the first, and the antipathy of a different faith had inspired the latter. This envy and abhorrence was now lost in general approbation, and they united in ac...knowledging the superior sagacity of the Dey, who had advanced a man of the merit of Martuccio.

How universal, and even insensible to our...selves, is the influence of interest! by this it was that the general sentiment was thus chang...ed into feelings of an opposite nature;—and those who would have consented but the pre...ceding hour to have Martuccio impaled alive, were now as loud in inviting the Dey to ap...point him general of the forces. The Dey as...sented, and commanded Martuccio to accept the offered trust.

Martuccio hesitated, but as the war of bar...barians requires but little skill, and his refusal might be imputed to other motives, he at last obeyed.

It is the nature of genius, or what is more properly called, vigour of mind, to attend its possessor through every mode of action, and to render him equally eminent in situations of the least similitude: the success of Martuccio in his new office justified this remark. The army of the Tunisians which was hitherto no...thing but an armed multitude assumed, under the command of their new general, the order and regularity of a disciplined body. Mar...tuccio was equally ardent and skillful in the discharge of his duty.

Soliman beheld, with equal pleasure and ad...miration, the fidelity and talents of his Chris...tian general, and one day addressed him in these words:—"How blind art thou, Martuc...cio, to thine own interests; why dost thou thus refuse to adopt our faith? my age foretells a speedy vacancy in the throne of Tunis; I have no children, or other relations, to whom I de...sire to leave the succession; your merit might attain the vacant dignity; the envy of your promotion will cease when you become one of ourselves."

(Conclusion in our next.)

REMARK—Without good nature, man is but a better kind of vermin.

QUIZZER.

THERE is a species of animal found sometimes in the *region of good company*,—whose rank in the scale of animated nature, has not yet been settled by any naturalist, with whose labours we are acquainted. Whether it is, that this creature was once so *rare* as to elude observation, or so *insignificant*, as not to merit it, I know not: it has however been *overlooked*, both by the laborious Linnæus and the acute Buffon; and even in '*these enlightened times*,' although the number is greatly augmented, it still remains *a non descript*. Its near affinity to the human race, (having every property of that class of beings called 'prinates,' *except the understanding*)—renders it an object of extreme curiosity. The *vulgar* name of this animal is 'QUIZZER.' An analysis of its qualities may possibly suggest to the *learned* a more appropriate title.

A QUIZZER:—a creature resembling a man, who without possessing either *wit or learning*, is constantly employed in endeavouring to turn others into ridicule by an insolent affectation of both. This *thing*, is found among fashionable airy youngsters, as well as among the more ponderous fraternity of grave hoaxers, who have 'more money than wit,' and more impudence than either. It plumes itself upon birth, fortune, or connexions: and endeavours to make up by noise, turbulence, grimace and *privileged contradiction* what *it* wants in real knowledge and solid understanding. *Its* language is sometimes more entertaining than that of a parrot; though not always equally intelligible: for instance it is very difficult to determine, whether by these sounds '*ecod, demme, e he-demmed* (which constitute a considerable part of *its* discourse) *it* would express want, reproof, admiration, &c. &c. And yet these are the only *noises* it makes with apparent ease: for in every attempt at a connected series of discourse, there seems to be an indispensable co operation of convulsive motions of the head, hands, and sometimes the whole body. We do not mean a gesticulation either graceful or analagous to the sentiments expressed; but something unknown even to Demosthenes, and resembling the preparation which a cock makes before he crows, or the winds which a coachman gives to his whip before he cracks it!—But in detailing the tricks of the Quizzer, comparison fails me; and those who want more particular information, must *look at the subject*; which they may always discover by the general outline with which we have furnished them.

HEALTH.

After sweet sleep, he leaps from his couch with the rapidity of a bird, and the vigour of a lion.

He courses through the valley with an eye that sparkles joy, and a cheek flushed with the colour of beauty.

He mounts the hill, and sports on the edge of the frowning precipice, admiring the distant fields of nature, inhaling the pure breeze, and drinking pleasure from the undefiled fountain.

SICKNESS.

Alas! Pes deep in the valley. Its lip is parched with fever. It turneth for rest, and findeth it not. There is no relief for it—but in the grave!

Brantome relates the manner in which a magnificent entertainment was given by the Vidame de Chartres, in France, towards the beginning of the last century. The ceiling of the room was painted a sky colour: in an instant it opened, and machines resembling chariots, painted gold and blue, descended, and in these were the different services, composed each of forty-four dishes. When dinner was over, they were carried away in the same manner. For the desert, there was an artificial storm, during which it poured odoriferous water and hailed sweetmeats.

Argue in such a manner as may give a natural, distinct, and solid knowledge of things to your hearers, as well as to force their assent by a mere proof of the question.

BALLAD.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY MRS. OPIE.

ROUND youthful Henry's restless bed
His weeping friends and parents pressed;
But she who raised his languid head
He loved far more than all the rest.

Fond mutual love their bosoms fired;
And nearly dawned their bridal day,
When every hope at once expired,
For Henry on his death-bed lay.

The fatal truth the sufferer read
In weeping Lucy's downcast eye:
'And must I, must I then,' he said,
'Ere thou art mine, my Lucy, die!

'No—deign to grant my last, last prayer;
'Twould sooth thy lover's parting breath,
Would'st thou with me to church repair,
Ere yet I feel the stroke of death.

'For trust me, love, I shad my life
With something like to joy resign,
If I but once may call thee wife,
And, dying, claim and hail thee mine,'

He ceased: and Lucy checked the thought
That he might at the altar die,—
The prayer with such true love was fraught,
How could she such a prayer deny!

They reached the church—her cheek was wan
With chilling fears of coming wo—
But triumph when the rites began
Lent Henry's check a flattering glow.

The nuptial knot was scarcely tied,
When Henry's eye strange lustre fired,
'She's mine! she's mine!' he faltering cried,
And in that throb of joy expired.

PORTRAIT OF GUILT.

'Twas night, and the winds through the dark forest reared,
From heaven, in wide cataracts, the torrents down poured.
And blue lightnings flashed on the eye;
Demoniac howlings were heard in the air,
With groans of deep anguish and dying despair,
And hoarse thunders growled through the sky.

Pale, breathless, and trembling the dark villain stood
His hands and his clothes all besprinkled with blood,
His eyes wild with terror did stare;
The earth yawned around him, and sulphurous blue,
From the flame-boiling gaps, did expose to his view
A gibbet and skeleton bare.

Distracted he shrunk from a prospect so dread,
The blast swung the clanking chains over his head,
The rattling bones sung in the wind;
The lone bird of night from the abbey did cry,
He looked o'er his shoulder, intending to fly,
But a spectre stood ghastly behind!

'Step, monster!' the fiend cried, and thundered meantime,
'With thy brother of guilt, here t'expiate thy crime,
And atone for thy treacherous vow;
'Tis here thou shalt hang, to the vultures a prey,
'Til piecemeal they tear, and shall bear thee away,
And thy bones rot unburied below.'

Now closing all round him fierce demons did throng,
In sounds all unholy they howl'd their death song,
While the vultures around him did scream:
And clenching their claws in his fear-bristled hair,
Loud yelling they bore him aloft in the air,
And Osric awoke, 'twas a dream!

R. T.

MERRIMENT.

A new tragedy, in which Garrick was a p
pal performer, was presented to the public
year 1775, the first, second, third, and fourth
of which were received without any marks of
probation, and with occasional applause. The
author, in the utmost agitation, alternately sw
by hope and fear, eagerly enquired of the act
they thought his piece would succeed; and,
commencement of the fifth act requested Mr.
rick's opinion, who told him, he could see no
son why it should not pass, as so far it had pro
ed unmolested; but yet he hardly knew wh
think, for he had observed in the pit, during
whole performance, *a d——d surly-looking old f*
with his chin resting on his walking-stick, wh
him with a stare of malignity every time he ap
ed on the stage, and he feared this boded no

'Good Lord! (as somebody sublimely sings
What great effects arise from little things!'

The last scene of the fifth act was now prese
when Garrick, who in the play personated a
retiring from regal dignity, and without a rule
cessor, addressed himself in the following wor
the two princesses:

'To you, my daughters, I resign my crown

Which was scarcely delivered, when the man in
pit with the malignant aspect, jumping on his
vociferated, 'Just HALF *a Crown* a piece, by G
This convulsed the audience with bursts of la
ter; and the confusion became so great, that
spite of the utmost exertions of the actors to
it out for a second representation, the play
damned.

In the beginning of the fifteenth century, Jo
Duke of Burbon, dispatched an especial mess
ger to England, with the following singular ch
lenge: 'That he would at an appointed day,
companied by sixteen knights, equally indiffer
to life or death as himself, meet as many Engli
chevaliers, and fight it out with them, till all
one side or the other were defeated and destroye
in order to avoid idleness, and merit the good grac
of his mistress.'

In a mixed company, a gentleman thought prop
to make some remarks to the lady next him (w
happened to be drinking toast and water), as to
duce the affronted damsel to take out the toast a
threw it in his face. He very coolly took it up, a
threw it in the face of the person on the other si
of him, desiring that Miss ——'s *toast might*
round.

THE late Dr. Franklin, in the more early part
his life, belonged to a debating society in Philade
phia. At one of their meetings, it was the doctor
turn to propose two questions, which were as fo
low:—Who of all people in the world have the be
memories? Second, Who of all people in the wor
have the worst memories? This occasioned mu
learned disquisition among the members. One a
gued that people of the best memories are tho
blessed with health, strength, strong nerves, vigo
ous apprehensions, and in the prime of life. Othe
pretended, that as memory, like all other huma
faculties, is improvable, those have the best mem
ries that had, during a long course of educatio
been obliged to learn much by heart, and thus b
come adepts in the art of remembering. Multitude
of arguments were brought, according to eve
one's fancy. But on the other question it was u
versally agreed, that very old people must have th
worst memories of any, as in the declining state
human nature the nerves become weak, and the o
ganization of the brain so far calloused, as to reta
but weakly the impression of past events. There
was likely to be no end to the learned theorie
broached upon the occasion. At last Franklin go
up, and with the gravest face in the world informe
the society, that of all men living Creditors had th
best memories, and Debtors the worst.

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he Weekly Museum.

W-YORK, DECEMBER 17, 1808.

city inspector reports the death of 22 persof whom 7 were men, 5 women, 4 boys, girls) during the week ending on Saturday viz. Of consumption 6 convulsions 3, typhus 3 hives 1, sore throat 1, spasms 1, stillborn bills 1, and 5 innocent victims have been imed by the ignorance or prejudice of their pa- to the *small pox!*

cannot repress our astonishment and horror, a country where the blessings of vaccina- so well known, so many human victims ually sacrificed to the small-pox. We er it a species of murder, and that it ought classed under that head in the report of the tor. *Mer. Adv.*

gentleman who arrived at Norfolk on day se'nnight, in 21 days from Cape , informs that an express had ar- at the Cape, bringing information, that al Ferrand had surrendered the city of nango to the British, and that it was ened with troops of that nation. Sait was also said, was taken by the Spa- The surrender of the former was a ary offer on the part of General Fer-

e war between Christophe and Petion aged with unabated fury. The former een successful latterly, particularly in estruction of Petion's naval force. *Ibid.*

otain Atkins, who arrived at Salem on day se'nnight from Liverpool had been last in Ireland. He reports that while e at Belfast, an English vessel loaded potatoes, and was about sailing for Eng- when the Irish populace collected, disled the vessel, and burnt her sails and ng in the public-square, declaring that ortion of the necessaries of life should om that place to England, as they exed they had no more than enough for own consumption. *Ibid.*

veral petty robberies have been committin this city within a few days back, ch should operate as a caution to our citn not to suffer to easy an access to their es after the night sets in. Several houses reenwich-street were entered on Monday ing, and three great coats taken out of passage; and on the following morning, osed to be about one o'clock, some peror persons climbed over the high spiked e at the back of Mrs. Duncan's, in Goldet, and effected their escape with all the t-coats, hats, boots, and umbrellas. *Ibid.*

The fire, which on Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, alarmed the citizens, originated in the frame house occupied by Van aren and Limberger, grocers, in Vesey-et, between Washington and Greenwich ets, opposite the market. This house and adjoining houses occupied by David God- & Co. G. Cottenhoven & Co. (who kept Hoebeken ferry-house) and the corner se occupied by Roe and Hazard, below, Hinton, as a sail-loft, above, were all very siderably injured by fire and water. All houses belonged to Mrs. Westervelt, who bea the principal sufferer. A flame, commencing as this did, in one of a range of wooden houses, perhaps was never sooner arrested. The judicious and almost instantaneous application of water by the firemen, was, on no former occasion, attended with greater success. Too much cannot be said in their praise. The loss of property must have been considerable, for the moving in this wooden neighbourhood was very general —all was bustle and confusion—and some of "the most worthless part of the community" were detected in evading the vigilance of the police officers. *N. Y. G.*

Boston, Dec. 10.—It is with deep regret, we have to record the decease of his Excellency *James Sullivan*, Governor of this commonwealth, who departed this life this morning, about 6 o'clock, in the 65th year of his age. He retained his faculties to the last moment of his life; and was fervent in his devotional exercises. The bells of the town announced the melancholy tidings to the citizens at an early hour. *Mirror.*

LESSONS ON THE PIANO FORTE.

FREDERICK W. DANNENBERG
Proposes to give Lessons on the Piano Forte, at his residence, No. 60, Maiden-lane, on the following Terms.

1. To enable him to pay the utmost attention to the progress of his Pupils, he will engage with Only Twelve Scholars.
2. Six scholars to form a Class, and to be taught at a time.
3. Each class to receive their lessons twice a week, from 10 A M to 1 P M
4. Each class to consist of scholars of equal capacity, so as to render the instructions to their progress equally beneficial to all
5. As soon as six scholars have offered, the Tuition to commence.
6. Terms $ 12 50 cents per quarter, for each scholar.

Mr. Dannenberg pledges himself, that his pupils shall have the strictest attention paid to their accomplishment in this branch of Polite Education.

N. B. He continues giving Private Lessons on the Piano-forte at his House, and attends Ladies at their Houses, if required.

☞ For sale, a very fine toned GRAND PIANO-FORTE, of Messrs. Broadwood and Son, London—selected by Mr Frederick Rausch.

December 10, 1808. 1034—tf

HUTCHINS' IMPROVED ALMANACK,
For 1809:
By the Grose, Dozen, or Single One.
ALSO,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
CHRISTMAS PIECES,
COLOURED AND PLAIN,
For Sale at this Office.

S. DAWSON'S,
WARRANTED DURABLE INK,
FOR WRITING ON LINEN WITH A PEN,
FOR SALE
by the quantity or single bottle, at No 2, Peck Slip, and at the Proprietor's, 48, Frankfort-street

FRENCH TUITION.
At No. 1, Magazine, near Chatham Street,
Where the French Language is now taught, and where the School will continue to be kept during the whole season. Persons desirous of becoming acquainted with that almost universal language, and who may favour M. Fraisier with their commands, will have a good opportunity, during that time to acquire a competent knowledge of the language to transact business, in general.

N B An evening School is kept, for the convenience of Gentlemen who find it inconvenient to attend in day time.

November 19 1031 6t

COURT OF HYMEN.

Oh, Hymen! how delightful are thy bands!
What rapturous delights thy votaries prove!
Pleasure begins when erst they join their hands,
And joy increases as they live to love!

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Townley Mr. George Mitchel to Miss Elizabeth Stephens both of this city.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Townley Mr. Richard Taylor, to Miss Eliza Witton, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Capt John Fowler, of Philadelphia, to Mrs Hannah Earle, of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Milledoler, Mr. Samuel Van Dyck Moore, to Miss Ann Stevens, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Bishop Moore, Mr Edward Jones, merchant, to Miss Schermerhorn, daughter of Peter Schermerhorn, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Kuypers, Mr. Henry Myers, to Miss Sally Mabijee, daughter of Mr. Frederick Mabijee, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bradford, Mr. Obadiah R. Van Benthuysen, to Miss Sarah Wood, both of Albany.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bradford Samuel Rockwell, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Sarah Ann Spencer, daughter of Mr. Giles Spencer, all of Albany

At Philadelphia, Isaiah Fox to Miss Mary Matlack

At same place, Mr. Van Bonharst, of Germany, to Miss Rebecca Taylor.

At Elizabethtown, Mr. Daniel Perrine to Miss Mary Freeman.

MORTALITY.

Thus the stars too shall fade, and the planets decay,
Old Time but his seasons shall know;
The heavens themselves shall like dew melt away,
And the floods shall their banks overflow.

DIED,

In Scotland, John Home, Esq aged 86 years—author of the Tragedy of Douglas

At Elizabethtown, Mrs Dr. Price.

DEDICATION.

☞ The New House, built for Divine Service, in Elizabeth, between Pump and Hester streets, west of Bowery-Lane, belonging to the First Congregational Presbyterian Church in this city, under the Pastoral Care of the Rev. John Townley, will be publicly dedicated to the worship of GOD, to-morrow, the 18th inst. The worship to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. A sermon will be delivered at the time and place, suitable to the occasion

N B Persons desirous of hireing Pews, will please to apply at the said Church, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 till 3 oclock, P. M.

New-York, Dec 17, 1808 1t

FOR SALE,
A FARM AND MILLS,
in the County of Orange, State of New-York, two miles from Cornwall Landing, and 60 miles from the City of New-York.—The Farm contains 120 acres, mostly good land, with sufficient meadow and wood; the best kinds of grafted fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, &c. a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, and a well by the door. The Mill is 40 by 50 feet, built of stone. It is a strong building, with two run of Burr stones, and a good stream; and may be converted to carrying on any kind of manufacture.—The whole is to be sold cheap, and a good title will be given by the subscriber, on the premises.

CALEB SUTTON.

December 17, 1808. 1035—tf

BUTTERWORTH'S CONCORDANCE,
AND
BURKETT ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.
Wanted a second hand copy of each by J. TILLOU, No. 238, Water-street.

Dec. 17, 1035—3t.

COURT OF APOLLO.

AN OCTOBER SOLILOQUY OF A GOOSE.

Unwelcome Autumn! thou art here again,
To thin our ranks, and desolate our train;
With thee Thanksgiving and old Christmas comes,
Presages sad of our eventful dooms.

Was it for this we sported in the brook,
And climes aerial, for base earth forsook?
That each revolving year our tribe should lessen,
For man, vain man! to make a greedy mess on?

Oh! thou hast enmity at heart—has malice;
To virtue, honour, gratitude, art callous.
Did not we *Geese*, as friends to man and woman,
Where'er we saw the vernal season coming,
With freedom yield our fleeces? did not we
Oh! man, bequeath our very quills to thee?

Look, ye fond Lovers whence these amorous ditties
To Belles in *towns*, in *villages*, and *cities*?
Even from the quill of honest goose they came,
The faithful vehicles of sweet flame.

View, O! ye Lawyers, Parsons, Doctors, view
What patient goose has undergone for you!
Robbed of her down; see Declarations, Bills,
Prescriptions, Sermons, issue from her quills;
And this your gratitude! O, sad abuse!
To rob the bud, and kill the goose!

These things consider, O man! with visage sober,
And con them o'er each subsequent October;
Then, if thy stomach calls aloud for fuel,
To geese be merciful—O be not cruel;
Permit us peaceably on earth to waddle,
To swim in streams, and flutter in the puddle.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

Whoever can read the following impressive lines without yielding the sigh of sympathy, must be destitute of sensibility, taste and reflection.

Bold face alteration

DEATH.

The grave! I shudder at the view;
Parent of many a sigh!
But *Death* assumes his deepest hue
When youth and beauty die.

The sparkling eye, the rosy face,
The animating breath,
Serve the fair victim but to grace
And recommend to Death.

Ah! when the joyous beams of health
Play warm around the heart,
When courted by the glare of wealth
And passions softer art,

Who thinks on Death? who casts an eye
Along the dark unknown,
Or who prepares, tho' all must die,
To die without a groan!

ACADEMICUS.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

P. PARISEN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen, that he continues to paint likenesses, from 5 to 10 dollars each—the likenesses and painting warranted to please. Specimens to be seen at No. 104, Chatham-Street, where Gold Lockets, Bracelets, and all kinds of Hair Work, is executed on the most reasonable terms.

Nov. 5. 1039—tf

RAGS.

☞ Cash given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS at this office.

THE MORALIST.

If God be omnipotent, say some Authors, why are we made of such poor materials, that we are often oppressed with pain during life; often tormented by our own passions, and by the injuries of others? Our frame too at last decays, and we yield our places with great pain to our successors of the same species. Why are we of such frail materials? Why this succession of generation? Why are our minds so imperfect either as to our Knowledge or Virtue? Might we not have had, too, greater strength of understanding and a better proportion among our affections?

In answer to those arduous Questions let us consider, what is highly probable, that the best possible constitution of an immense system of perceptive beings may necessarily require a diversity of orders, some higher in perfection and happiness, and some lower.

There may be abundant enjoyments to some orders of beings without social action. But this we are sure of from experience, that there are orders of beings pretty high in the scale, whose supreme enjoyment consists in kind affections, and in exerting their powers in good offices from those affections. Nay it is impossible for us to conceive a higher sort of enjoyment, than the consciousness of good will towards others, though conceive, is highly delightful; but there is still a superior enjoyment in exerting this disposition in beneficent actions.—What if this be the supreme enjoyment in nature, as our minds seem to feel it is? This must be excluded out of nature in a great measure, unless there be imperfection, indigence, pain and even moral evil in nature. There may be a social congratulation and esteem among well disposed happy beings in a state of inactive joy, without any liberality.

Not to mention, what is obvious among men, that our sense of many high enjoyments, both natural and moral, is exceedingly heightened by our having observed, and experienced many of the contrary evils. The whole life of virtue among men, is a combat with evils natural or moral. No place can there be for liberality when there is no indigence, or fortitude where there is no danger; or for temperance where there are not lower appetites and passions, or for mercy and forgiveness or friendly admonitions of counsels, and long suffering, and requital of evil with good where a species is incapable of moral evil. Such lovely offices, the remembrance of which must be eternally delightful, must be excluded, or some moral evils must exist.

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ELEGANTLY ASSORTED SHADES, for sale at No 104 Maiden lane

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EDWARD ROCKWELL informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from the Park to No 200 Broadway, where he solicits a continuance of their custom, and flatters himself that his goods, and his attention to his business will fully meet with their approbation

He has constantly for sale a large assortment of the newest and most fashionable gold ear rings, breast pins, lockets, finger rings, miniature settings, pearl, plain and enameld, and of every fashion, hair worked necklaces and gold do. bracelets, clasps, chains, watch chains, seals and keys, &c. He has also silver tea sets, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, plain and ornamental tortoise shell combs, and a variety of articles appropriate to his line of business, which are too nnmerous to mention; he will sell at the low as prices and will warrant the gold and silver work which are of his own manufactory, to be equal to any

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FOR SALE BY
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January 1, 1038

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